

Kentucky Gazette.

NUMB VIII.]

Quicquid agunt homines—nostri farrago libelli. Juv. Sat. 8. v. 85.

[VOL. VII

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1793.

LEXINGTON; Printed by JOHN BRADFORD, at his Office on Cross Street; where Subscriptions, (at Fifteen Shillings per Annum) Advertisements &c. are thankfully received, and Printing in its different branches done with care and expedition.

ON Monday morning last the Students of the Transylvania Seminary found the door of the Academy open, and a number of valuable books belonging to them and the public Library, torn in pieces, by some mischievous, ill-disposed person. Any information given to the Printer that will lead to a discovery of the perpetrator, will be thankfully received, and ample satisfaction made.

Lexington, Sept. 28.

Taken up by the subscriber, living in Clarke county on the waters of Howard's lower creek, a roan horse colt, two years old, about four feet high, has a star in the forehead, neither docked nor branded, appraised to eighteen shillings.

Augustine Weble.

August 23.

Taken up by the subscriber, living in Woodford county, near the forks of Elkhorn, an iron gray Mare, four years old, about fourteen hands high, no brand perceivable, traits natural, appraised to \$1. 15s.

Elisha English.

May 14.

The subscribers continue business in Lexington, as usual; and are now opening at TATE'S CREEK MILLS (Madison county)

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF MERCHANDISE, suitable to the season, which they will sell on very low terms, for Tobacco, Hemp, Wheat, beef, Pork, Hemp seed, Flax, Hog's Lard, Peltry, Bees wax, Hog's Bristles, or Cash. They will contract (on very generous terms) for the ensuing crop of Hemp.

They want immediately to employ a number of men that understands Boat building. Also two good Coopers that understands either tight work or four barrels and great wages will be given to a Miller who can come well recommended.

E. Winters & Co.

October 25, 1793.

To be sold to the highest bidder, in Lexington, on the second Tuesday in November next,

The household furniture of Joseph Byers, deceased; together with a quantity of Lye, a riding Horse, &c. The terms will be made known at the day of sale.

Robert Patterson, Samuel Blair, John M. Boggs. Exrs. Lexington, October 25.

A large Company will meet at the Crab Orchard, on Monday the 10th of November next, in order to make an early start thro the Wilderness the next morning.

All persons indebted to the estate of Joseph Byers deceased, are hereby requested to make payment on or before the 15th of November next. All those who fail to comply with this notice, shall be dealt with according to law. And those who have any demands against the same are desired to bring them in properly authenticated that provision may be made for the discharge thereof.

Robert Patterson, Samuel Blair, John M. Boggs. Exrs. Lexington, September 12.

At a Court of Quarter Sessions continued and held for the county of Jefferson, September 5, 1793.

James Sullivan, Complainant, Against Robert Campbell and James O'Hara, Defendants, In Chancery.

THE Defendant James O'Hara not having entered his appearance herein according to law and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of this Court, that the said O'Hara is no inhabitant of this Commonwealth; it is ordered that the said Defendant O'Hara do appear here on the first day of the February Court, and answer the Complainant's bill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Kentucky Gazette two months successively, published some Sunday at the front door of the Methodist Meeting-house at Samuel Calloways in this County immediately after divine service and posted at the front door of the house now used as Court-house in Louisville.

A Copy. T. Stephen Ormby, C.C. 2. S.

Taken up by the subscriber, living in Mercer county, three miles west from George M'Affee's mill, a bay Horse 4 years old, 14 hands 1 inch high, no brand perceivable, not docked, a natural trotter, appraised to 1s.

Lawrence M'Guire. July 11.

FOR SALE

A well improved PLANTATION, WITHIN three miles of Bourbon; containing One hundred and sixty six acres, of which about seventy acres is cleared, a good Dwelling House, Orchard, &c. &c. for terms, enquire of Col. Baker Ewing, or the subscribers. Seitz & Lauman. Lexington, October 25.

A Company will start from the Crab Orchard on the 20th of November, through the Wilderness.

IRWIN & BRYSON,

At their Store in Lexington,

HAVE just received from Philadelphia, a very large supply of fresh good Goods, suitable to the Summer and Fall season, which in addition to their former Goods, makes a very general and complete assortment of Merchandise, which they will sell on low terms for Cash or country Produce.

Lexington, July 12, 1793.

NOTICE. WE HAVE FOR SALE,

About Fifty thousand Acres of LAND.

Lying on Main Licking, Below the fork, and on the waters thereof; and will give three years credit to such purchasers as will give good security.—There will be a petition laid before the next session of Assembly, for the establishing of a town on Main Licking, near the mouth of Grassly creek.

John Grant & Co.

Scott county, October, 1793. 4w.

Taken up by the subscriber, two miles from Miller's mill, a black Horse, about fifteen years old, about fourteen hands high, has had the fistula, has a scar on his off shoulder, no brand, appraised to 5l.

Thomas Neel.

Taken up by the subscriber, living in Bourbon county on North Plaston, near the Dutch station, a sorrel Mare something light, about fourteen hands high, four years old, no brand perceivable, appraised to 1s.

Andrew M'Creary.

July 24.

Taken up by the subscriber, living on the Four mile creek, in Clarke county, a small two year old black Filly, branded on the near shoulder and buttock thus Z appraised to 4l.

Daniel Dean.

May 24.

WANTED,

A healthy Negro Girl, from 13 to 15, or 16 years of age.—Enquire of the Printer.

MONET,

Ready to be given for two NEGROE BOYS, one from ten to twelve years old, and the other from twelve to fourteen; to be found likely and active, and under good character. Enquire of the Printer.

NATIONAL CONVENTION,

Sunday, July 14.

Chabot. Your committee had for a considerable time been told that a deep plot was to accompany the fate of July 14. It was partly executed yesterday evening; and the single point now is, the effecting of that counter revolution in Paris on the same day that its inhabitants acquired liberty. In order to accomplish this, all the deputies of the mountain was to be assassinated; for which purpose, the conspirators of Caen kept up a criminal correspondence with their accomplices, your colleagues, who still sit in this Assembly. The day that Charlotte Cordre, the woman who struck Marat the mortal blow, arrived in Paris, Duperret received a courier extraordinary from Caen, Who was that courier? That very Cordre. Duperret communicated the dispatches to Fauchet.

Fauchet. You lie. Chabot continued. It was on this account that we yesterday demanded a decree to put seals upon the papers of two of your members. This terrible project led to others; for it was not sufficient to assassinate the mountain only, to ensure the establishment of federation and afterwards of royalty. The intriguers and counter-revolutionists had already milled the factions, and caused citizens to be deputed from Paris to Caen, Evreux, and Bordeaux. Others ordered the printing of the scandalous manifestos of the federates. Your committee ought to take vigorous measures, tho all its members were to fall under the poniards of assassins.

In causing the assassination of Marat, the conspirators said, the Sans Culottes, who are of his way of thinking, will wish to revenge his death. They will march to Calvados, they will there meet men of a different opinion. A civil war will commence; and in the midst of their troubles we will establish the counter-revolution. What would this counter-revolution be? It would be the recall of the intriguers, whom you have only driven away in part, for you have taken pity on Fauchet, who retired during the storm, and who has only returned to the Convention to intrigue afresh. These conspirators were to revise your Constitution, and leave the people destitute of law, to waste themselves in anarchy. This was the aim of their plot.

A woman, who has been the first instrument of their crimes; this woman, who has plunged a knife in Marat's bosom, seems to me to be one of those who, during the time of the Legislative Assembly, spoke to M. Gaudin, in favor of the Con-

splendors of Caen. This woman wrote to Marat thus, last Friday: "Four citizens must make you desirous to discover conspiracies. I have a very important one to communicate to you, and therefore beg that you will hear me at your house." She presented herself there yesterday morning; but not seeing him, left another note, conceived in these terms: "Have you received my letter? If you have received it, I rest upon your politeness. It is enough that I am unfortunate to claim your attention."

You see, citizens, that this female conspirator rendered justice to the civism of Marat, who died as he lived, the constant friend of the people. Yesterday evening, the again went to his house, and Marat, whose heart has ever made for many sacrifices to humanity, ordered his doors to be opened to her; she spoke a great while to him about the conspirators who have fled to Caen: He answered her that they would one day lose their heads upon the scaffold: At these words she plunged this knife into his bosom [Caenbon showed the instrument.] Marat had only time to say—"I am dying." His frantic entered the room and gave a cry: People ran to her assistance. This new Tifiphone went out with audacity; she was stopped; the might have assassinated herself, but she did not. When we told her she would lose her head upon the scaffold, she looked at us with a smile of mockery; she reckons upon the traitorous plots of Caen, and doubtless hopes to escape punishment.

But, citizens these plots will be developed; these crimes will be punished. The people of Paris are rising; they already make their enemies tremble [applause]; and I dare say that, before the end of this week, all the enemies of the constitution will be arrested, and that the most guilty will lose their heads.

In the pockets of this abominable woman were found 150 livres in silver, and 140 assignats, a letter addressed to Marat, a passport delivered the 8th of April by the municipality of Caen, her baptismal certificate, a gold watch, &c. on her neck, the sheath of the knife, and a writing in form of an address to the French people. The extract of her certificate of baptism, dated July 28, 1768, states, that she was born of M. Jean Francois Cordes, and Charlotte Codry, his wife. This woman went in the morning to Legendre's house, but he refused to see her. She said she could not be guilty of two murders and it was necessary to begin with Marat."

Saturday, July 27.
A member read the following letter from Custine:

"From the prison of the Abbaye, July 25, 1793.

"CITIZEN PRESIDENT,
"I shall forbear to speak here of the astonishment which my arrest excited in my mind. Permit me only to assure the Convention, that I never ceased to prove myself worthy of the confidence of my fellow citizens, and of the armies whose command has been conferred upon me. Detained since last Monday in the Abbaye prisons, I could not yet obtain an interrogatory. I solicit my speedy trial, and the digest of the act of accusation. I learn that defamatory libels are circulated against me at Paris; my probity has been, and shall ever be, spotless. I only wish to confound my accusers, and to undeceive the citizens in good faith, respect to the laws and fraternity to the French, who want a republic, one and indivisible!"
(Signed) "CUSTINE."

Referred to the committee of Public Safety.

The Convention decreed, on the report of St. Andre, That all persons, who in the army on the coast of Rochelle should have put a lighted match under caissons, to blow them up, and at the same time giving a signal to the enemy, as well as those who should be found guilty of robberies committed against such citizens as were firmly attached to the republic, should be shot without exception. The same punishment was decreed against every batman who should be convicted of having fled with his horses, and left his waggon loaded with provisions, ammunition, &c. &c.

On the refusal of Gen Gudin, to accept the command of the army on the coast of Rochelle, citizen Rossignol was appointed commander in chief of his armies.

The Convention decreed pain of death against every soldier who should throw away his arms to flee from the enemy; and passed also a decree, that the festival of the unity and indivisibility of the republic, to be kept on the tenth of next month, should be celebrated by all the land and sea forces of the republic, as well as by all the primary assemblies.

Read a letter from St. Malo, informing the Convention that this town had accepted the constitution, and called back the departmental force sent to Calvados.

Read the capitulation of Mentz, upon which was passed a decree of accusation against Custine, and of arrestation against Gen. d'Oyre, as well as all the officers of his staff, who were ordered under a strong escort, to be brought to Paris.

Read also a letter from Gen. La Bourdonnaye, giving an account of an advantage obtained over the Spaniards, which had cost them more than 700 men.

The fitting concluded by decreeing pain of death against every one who should be guilty of refusing to sell the necessities of life.

General Kellerman having refused to march against Lyons, the Committee of public safety were ordered to send their report concerning this General.

Sunday, July 28.

A letter was read from the administrators of the Rhone and Loire, dated Lyons, July 24, wherein they retract their resolutions against the revolution of the 31st May and 2d June, and announce the acceptance of the new constitution.

The deputies who have taken refuge at Caen were declared traitors to their country.

A memorial of Custine, concerning his confinement, was referred to the revolutionary tribunal with orders to proceed without the least delay, to his trial.

P A R I S, July 16.

The Jacobins, on account of the death of Marat, immediately assembled. Nothing was determined on that evening; but on the fourteenth, Bantable rose, and demanded, that the honors of the Pantheon should be given to that friend of the people.

Robespierre opposed this motion, on the ground that the ashes of Marat should not be deposited in the place where crime and virtue were alike respected. Let us, says Robespierre, make a hecatomb of all the enemies to the Republic! This is the only way to avenge the death of the friend to the people.

S P I R I T, July 25.

The attacks made upon the Prussian and Austrian Armies by the French at Glesweiler, Frankweiler and Bursweiler, have been dreadfully bloody.

Among the killed and wounded are to be numbered some hundred Prussians, four hundred Austrians, Two hundred Hungari-

ans and one hundred and fifty of the corps of Mirabeau and Conise. The French loss is computed at seven hundred men. Their dead were piled up on each other, from Beckingen to Glesweiler.

The French army of the Rhine is about Eighty thousand men. The Prussians were not above Five thousand. We regret to say that the Hungarians butchered their prisoners, the officers being unable to prevent it. These attacks have been renewed several times, but always fruitlessly, and with great loss.

Our convents are filled with wounded.

LONDON, July 25.

V I O L A T I O N
Against the person of the King, and arrestation of nine representatives of the people of Poland.

A letter from Grodno, of the 28th of June, gives us the following interesting account of what had happened in the diet:

Count de Sievers, the Russian minister, insisted that the King and the nation, assembled in a diet, should sign the act of accession to the new partition of Poland, part of which was already in possession of her majesty, the empress of Russia.

Many difficulties arose on that subject, on which Count Sievers attempted to cross the hall, in order to speak to his majesty, a great number of nuncios objected to him, that according to the laws of that kingdom, no foreign Minister is allowed to address the King in the diet, without special permission. But Count Sievers, disregarding this admonition, found means to penetrate through the nuncios in spite of their opposition, and to whisper a few words to his majesty.

The King answered in a loud voice:

"The Russians, indeed, had the power in their hands to do what they pleased; his majesty was unable to resist their forces; and if Russia should think fit to take away the crown from him, he should undoubtedly be obliged to submit. But nothing on earth shall prove capable of inducing him to sign that act of consent to the new dismemberment of his unhappy country."

This speech was received by two thirds of the nuncios with the loudest acclamations, who immediately declared themselves to be of the same resolution.

Count Sievers, after the adjournment of the diet, in order to rouse this fermentation in his birth, thought fit to order nine nuncios or representatives members of the diet, to be arrested in their palaces; the presence was, that they were the authors of a faction against the interest of the court of Peterburgh.

The diet of Poland, according to some private letters received yesterday, have decided by a great majority against the dismemberment of their country.

They have preferred as a necessary but subordinate evil, to surrender it wholly to the dominions of the empress of Russia. With this decision, it is said in these accounts, they have coupled an offer to drive, unaided, the Prussians from their territory!

Should this offer be made and excepted, it will certainly operate an important change in the politics of Europe.

The secondary share of Poland was the foulage given to the King of Prussia, for his efforts in the present war, and particularly for the laborious siege of Mentz.

If an attempt should be thus made to melt in his portion with the Lion's share allotted to the empress, the probable inference is, that he will desert the confederacy sooner than his pretensions!

July 26.

S P E E C H
OF THE KING OF POLAND, relative to the intended partition of

that republic; and which was literally made the substance of his written answer to the notes delivered by the Russian and Prussian ministers.

"I declared, that I acceded to the general confederation of Targovitz, under the auspices of her imperial majesty the empress of all the Russias, in consequence of the promise, that the possessions of the republic should not be lessened.

"This was the sole motive that directed my conduct.

"My duty requires, that I should inform the States assembled in their diet; that I hope they preserve the same sentiments as myself in respect to the integrity of the country.

"I think that we ought to make a prudent and well reflected answer to the two Notes received from the allied courts, and that all our demands should be confined to a restitution of our territories.

"I flatter myself that the wisdom and equity of their imperial and royal majesties will allow, that our nation has not in any manner given occasion to the partition which these two courts have judged proper to make."

CHARLESTON, September 3.

A gentleman in town has received a letter from Savannah, containing the important information, that the Governor of Georgia has been officially authorized to act offensively against the hostile Indians on the frontiers; and that he was also empowered to call on this State for a certain portion of militia, to assist in an expedition against the savages.

The above mentioned letter adds, that a large and extensive supply of arms and ammunition, and other warlike stores, had just arrived in Savannah;—whereby the troops of that State will be enabled to take the field with the most flattering prospects of success.

NEW-YORK, September 19.

The two men of war, that arrived yesterday, have brought letters to Citizen Genet, as late as the 2th of July, which contain new proofs of the esteem of the French nation for their minister.

His first report which contains the most agreeable information upon the brotherly reception made him, particularly by the American citizens, and which makes such a striking contrast with the aristocratic behaviour of Mr. Morris, the American minister at Paris, spread universal joy, and gave the greatest hope for the success of his negotiation, tho he confessed in his report, that he had a strong and cunning party to fight, who in the first moment of popular enthusiasm for the French cause, dared not shew themselves openly, but who in time would find secret and perfidious means to oppose the greatest difficulties to his zeal.

When the above vessels left France, the siege of Valenciennes was raised, Coudé was not taken—the insurgents were beaten every day, and the fleets of the republic not only protected the coasts, but were masters of the gulph and channel. The bloody Marat had been killed by a woman, as he was coming out of bath.

The Constitution was accepted by the greatest number of the Departments, and all the members of the Convention, as well as the Ministers who had been under arrest, were delivered up and restored to their functions.

September 21.
Extract of a letter from Copenhagen, (Denmark,) June 26, 1793.

"It is with pleasure we can inform, that our government persists in remaining neutral, and we are persuaded we shall remain unengaged in the present war against France. Danish ships and proper-

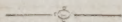
ty is insured here, against all
riques, at the usual peace premi-
um.

"We wish to hear from your
quarters, that your flag will also
remain neutral; but, notwith-
standing the President's proclama-
tion, we much fear, that circum-
stances will oblige you to take
part for the French republic."



WARREN, (R. I.) September 7.

Captain Childs, who arrived
here on Monday last from l'Orient,
via Philadelphia, informs,
that on the 2d of May last, the
dock-yards and magazines of pro-
visions at l'Orient, were set on
fire by some aristocratic priests,
with a view of burning two men
of war then on the stocks; but
the women as well as the men,
turning out, the fire was stopped;
notwithstanding their spirited ex-
ertions, it destroyed the square.
He further adds, that the women
received the praise of extinguish-
ing the fire, as most of the men
were employed in mooring the
men of war and other shipping
from the keys to the Brooms, for
fear of fire in the city, and that
the priests lost their heads for their
active interference, as well as first
contrivance of the plot.



PHILADELPHIA, September 23.

Citizen Genet being informed
that the citizens of New-York, at
the request of the mayor, would
observe to day as a general fast,
in consequence of the calamity
prevailing in a neighbouring state,
has requested the admiral of the
French squadron lying in the road,
to recommend all the crews to ab-
stain from work, and to unite
their prayers with those of their
brethren of New-York, for the
cessation of the unhappy cause of
their alarms.

GENET.

New-York, September 26.

September 25.

We hear from Boston, that Mr.
Duplaine, French vice consul at
that port, was arrested there at the
instance of a petty officer of the fed-
eral government, for opposing with
an armed force from the Concord
frigate, the marshal of the district
in the execution of a precept from
the United States."

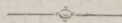


SALEM, September 10.

Captain Henderson in the schoo-
ner Polly, arrived here our last
from Nantes, in 50 days—he in-
forms us, that he left that city
the 13th of July, and that forthir-
teen days previous to his depart-
ure it was besieged by an army
of between 60 and 80,000 Royal-
ists or insurgents—that the city
was defended by 30,000 national
troops, who are aided by the in-
habitants—that the general, after
visiting the different posts, and
guarding securely the city, made
a sally upon the enemy with 30,
000 chosen troops, at ten in the
morning on the 29th of June—the
enemy made a warm reception from them,
and the contest continued the
whole day—at dark, the national
troops returned, leaving the insur-
gents, who in the night retreated
to their fortifications about nine
miles from Nantes. The day capt.
Henderson failed, the general march-
ed from the city with 35,000
troops, in order to attack the in-
surgents in their encampment—he
was to be joined with an army of
100,000 men from Paris, with a
fine field of artillery—and it was
generally believed at Nantes that
the two armies would utterly de-
stroy that of the rebels. The peo-
ple in the city had been much al-
lured for their fate during the
siege, but had recovered their spi-
rits at the defeat of the royalists,

and were under no apprehensions
of a second attack. It was impos-
sible to ascertain the numbers kil-
ed—upwards of one hundred thou-
sand men were fighting nearly ten
hours, and the firing incessant—it
was supposed there were nearly
twenty thousand killed and wound-
ed on both sides. The general
would not give a statement of the
killed and wounded of the patriots
—the latter must have been confi-
derable, as the trumpets went thro
the city, requesting the use of the
spare beds of the inhabitants for
the wounded soldiers, which was
immediately complied with. The
insurgents were poorly armed,
many of them having nothing
but long wooden spears—but they
have been infuriated to such a de-
gree by the obtrusive priests, their
leaders, that they evinced great
valor, marching up to the mouths
of the patriots field pieces.

A volunteer artillery officer,
who frequently dined with capt.
Henderson, informed him, that in
pursuing the retreating insurgents
for 3 miles, they were obliged
to drag their field pieces over the
dead bodies of the enemy.



BALTIMORE, September 26.

A late London paper says, "The
present war is said to cost 1500l.
per hour, which is 36,000l. per
day, making 13,140,000l. per an-
num. If it continues for only one
year, it entails on the people four
years taxes to the amount of
620,000l. a year."

Extract of a letter from Citizen
Genet, to Citizen Moillonier,
Vice Consul of Maryland, dated
September 16.

"The King of Prussia has ac-
knowledged the French republic,
withdrew his troops from our
frontiers, and turned his arms a-
gainst the empress of Russia."

Extract of a letter, dated Phila-
delphia, September 20.

"The malignant disorder which
prevails here, is still increasing:
Reports say, that above 100 have
been buried per day for some time
past. It is now thought to be
more infectious than ever. I think
you ought to be very careful with
respect to admitting persons from
Philadelphia into your town."

Extract of another letter from Phi-
ladelphia, of the same date.

"The disorder seems to be much
the same, in this place, as when
I last wrote you; about 1500 have
fallen victims to it. Last Sunday,
Monday, and Tuesday, there were
not less than 350 died with this
feverish disorder. As I informed
you before, this is one of the most
disorderly places I ever beheld.
Whole families are in the disorder
in the course of twelve hours. It
has spread considerably through
the city, and is now as high as
Eighty street. For your own
sakes use every possible means to
keep it out of Baltimore."

AUGUSTA, August 29.

Fort Fabius, August 13, 1793.
An express arrived this day with
dispatches from the Creek na-
tion—from which the following
extract is taken:

Extract of a talk from the Heads of
the Upper and Lower Creeks,
by order of the Mad Dog of the
Tuckabachies, given out in the
Cushtat Square, at a meeting
of a number of the Lower Creeks
this 21st of July 1793.

"We the Heads of the Creek
nation, wish to inform the Heads
of Georgia, that if they still have
a wish to settle matters with the
Red People, we hope they will,
on seeing this, immediately send
off to Governor Blount to restrain
his people, till his Excellency Gen-
eral Washington's pleasure is
known."

HENRY GAITHER,

Major Commandant of the Federal
troops in the State of Georgia.

FREDERICKSBURG, October 10.
Extract of a letter from a mer-
chant in Liverpool to his friend
in Norfolk, dated July 28.

"Every thing is in an unsettled
state here, and a war between this
country and America appears in-
evitable. Indeed we may say that
hostilities have already commenced,
as the British cruisers capture all
American vessels to or from France,
unless loaded with tobacco, or in
ballast. Should the Americans be
inclined to submit to this (which
I expect they will not) they will
shortly not be permitted to trade
any where but to England; and I
am much afraid there will be an-
other struggle for liberty against
tyranny. The Americans will
have many crowned heads to con-
tend with; and, in my opinion,
they cannot too soon put themselves
in a state of defence; and, as it is
always best to nip every evil in
the beginning, I think it would be
very proper for them to turn their
attention to something like their
old associations, concerning manu-
facturing, raising sheep, flax, hemp,
&c. and immediately pass a non-
importation act, from this country
on all British goods from any port,
which I expect will have a good
effect, as the trade in this country
is almost at a stand, and the ma-
nufacturers in great distress and
at present only supported by the
American trade.

About ten days ago I was in the
cloth market at Leeds, where there
was at least 10,000 pieces of cloth
exposed to sale and not so bought,
and I was assured that they were
sold by people in distress, and at
very reduced prices.—In Manches-
ter they are equally bad, and a
many thousand supported by subscrip-
tion, and in the utmost distress;
yet the ministry are infatuated &
seem determined to involve this
country in still greater evils.

"There are about twenty fail
of Americans in this kingdom
brought in as prizes. The American
brig Hope, from Charleston to
Bordeaux, loaded with coffee, sa-
gar and tobacco, was captured by
the royal Anne of this port, and
sent here yesterday—the captain
was detained on board the Anne,
and the crew, as soon as they ar-
rived here, sent to gaol. The mate
of an American brig that has been
brought in here has been bribed
to swear that her cargo is
French property, and the bribery
can be proved—from 500 to 1000
guineas is frequently offered to
captains and mates to swear against
their own vessels."

Lexington, November 9.

From the (Boston) Independent
Chronicle, of Sept. 16.

The correspondent in Tuesday's
Mercury is informed, that Mr Da-
plaine, Vice-Consul of France,
was NOT arrested by the FEDERAL
GOVERNMENT, but at the instance
of a petty officer of that govern-
ment: And it is the sincere hope
of every friend to the peace and
happiness of his country, that this
as well as other flagrant instances
of insult and abuse to the diplo-
matic characters of the French
nation in America, may be repre-
sented by them to their republic,
as the effort, of a contemptible
party who were once as much op-
posed to the revolution of Ameri-
ca, as they now are to that of
France, that when reparation shall
be demanded by that gallant na-
tion, they may be furnished with
the punishment of the individuals
rather than that the great body
of the American people whose
feelings and principles are conge-
nial with their own, should be
involved in the horrors of War.



A writ is issued by the Speaker
of the House of Representatives,

for the election of a member in
the room of Mr. David Walker,
who has vacated his seat by ac-
cepting an appointment under the
General Government.—The e-
lection is to be held on Tuesday
the 14th instant.

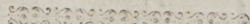
We are informed, that on the 21st
instant, the Kentucky Volunteers
under General Scott, marched from
their encampment a little advanced
of Fort Jefferson—their destination
not known. They took with them
10 days provision, and it is con-
jectured, they are to take some Vi-
lages on the Wabash in their way,
and return home by the Falls of
Ohio: If so, we shall hear farther
from them in a few days.

LONDON, August 8.

Letters from Paris on the 1st inst.
state, that at that time all was
tranquil. The room of the tak-
ing of Valenciennes had been of-
ficially stated in the Convention, but
had excited only a momentary sur-
prise. It was generally understood,
and firmly believed at Calais, that
the combined arms were on their
march in two columns, from the
camp before Valenciennes, to lay
siege to Lille. General Dufrene &
Gen. Miron were still in the Ab-
biye prison, as well as M. Bailor,
whose trial had not yet taken place.

Some Bankers here have received
information that the decree which
was proposed some time ago in the
national convention, making it
death to negotiate a foreign bill of
exchange, or hold any commerce
with foreign merchants, has actually
passed.

Dunkirk will greedily be the ob-
ject of an expedition, commenced
by his royal highness the Duke of
York, in which he will doubtless be
aided by the co operation of a na-
val force.



STOLEN or STRAYED from
the subscriber, two horses, the
one a sorrel, the other a bay. The
sorrel horse has four legs, white
nearly as high as the joint of the
knee, a white face, and is brand-
ed on the shoulder and hump
TW, he is about 15 hands high.
The bay horse is upwards of fifteen
hands high, black mane and tail,
very little hair on his foretop, but
he carries a remarkable fine tail,
he is much windgalled, particu-
larly behind; Whoever will deliver
the said horses to the subscriber,
shall receive a reward of Ten Dol-
lars.

James Hughes.

Lexington, Nov. 7, 1793.

WANTED (at the Paper-mill
in Georgetown) four or five
Apprentice Boys, between the age
of twelve and seventeen years.
Any such who can come well re-
commended, will meet with good
encouragement by applying to

Chas. Parkers & Co.

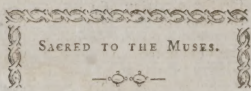
Lexington, Oct. 2.

Taken up by the subscriber
living on the waters of Otter
Creek in Madison county, a bay
mare, twelve years old, 4 feet 8
inches high, with a star in her
forehead, branded on the near
buttock thus W, appraised to \$1.
Also, a bay 2 year old filly, with
a star in her forehead, both hind
feet white, branded on the off
should and buttock O, appraised
to \$1.

Also, a sorrel filly one year
old, with a long star in her fore-
head and snip on her nose, no
brand perceivable, appraised to
\$1.

Robert Brooks.

July 3, 1793.



MONITOR.

HARK the hollow moaning wind,
Speeds along the midnight air;
Sullen as the GUILTY Mind,
Hidden source of dark despair.

See the death-wing'd Lightnings fly;
Desolation marks their way;
Fatal as the vengeful eye,
Fixing on his destin'd prey.

Dreadful thunders threatening roll
Viewless, 'midst the turbid clouds,
So the fierce relentless soul,
Hate's compulsion d'ari on shrouds.

See the billowy Ocean's breast,
Sway'd by every wav'ing wind;
Rifts, foam, and finks to rest,
Fickle as the Human mind.

Sweetly blooms the Rose of May,
Clit'ring with the tears of morn;
So, insidious faulx betrays,
While they hide the treach'rous thorn.

Mark gay SUMMER's glowing prime,
Shadow'd by the twilight gloom;
So, the rutilant wing of time
Bends the fairest, to the Tomb.

MORALIST! where'er you move,
O'er vast Nature's varying plan;
Every changing scene shall prove,
A SAD EPITOME OF MAN!

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

NOTICE is hereby given to
all whom it may concern,
That it is my wish that all those
who have any thing to allege
against my character, should on
the twenty-first day of November,
come forward with their charges,
as the honorable the Senate, have
set a part that day, for the pur-
pose of enquiring into the slan-
derous reports that have been
repeated against me.

Thos. Kennedy.
Frankfort, November 6. 12w

I want a few good
BOAT MEN
To conduct my Boats to the city
of New Orleans. Any person de-
siring of engaging will meet with
good wages and treatment. Ap-
plication to be made on or before
the tenth day December, as the
boats will sail from Frankfort
shortly after that period.

CASH and MERCHAN-
DISE
Will be given for Hog's Lard,
Country Lard, Beef Cattle, live
Pork, Sugar, Wheat, Rye, Corn &
Oats, by the subscriber; who has
for sale at this place, a neat assort-
ment of MERCHANDISE, suitable
to the present and approaching
season, on the lowest terms for cash
or the above articles of produce.

James Lemon.
George Town, November 16.

Taken up by the subscri-
ber, living in Clarke county, a
black Mare, six years old, thirteen
and a half hands high, some sad-
dle marks, branded on the near
shoulder nearly thus J 4, the S is
very plain, the rest of the brand is
scarcely legible; also branded on
the near buttock thus S; appraised
to 6l.

Isaac Oliver.
July 6.

All kinds of Blank Books made
and sold at this Office.

FOR SALE,
By the subscriber,
The following Tracts of
LAND, (Viz.)

Three thousand acres on the
waters of Rush creek, a branch
of Green river. Two thousand
acres on the waters of Sinking
creek, in Nelson county, a branch
of Green river in Green
county. Two hundred and fifty
acres on the bank of Green river,
in Lincoln. Two thousand acres
about eight miles east of the Big
Bone lick. Two thousand and six
acres about twelve miles from the
Iron works, on the waters of Slate
creek. Also, five hundred and
ninety acres near the last men-
tioned land. Cash, public securi-
ties, negroes and good horses,
(that is part of each) will be ta-
ken in payment. Any person in-
clining to purchase any part of
said land, may know the terms by
applying to the subscriber in Mer-
cer county, near Danville.

Samuel M'Dowel.
October 14.

TO THE PUBLIC.
WHEREAS Leah my wife did
six years and near four months
ago elope from my bed and board,
and went off with a James Skeggs,
and as I am informed said Skeggs
has now brought her back to this
county: There are therefore to
forwarn all persons from trading her
on my account, as I will not pay
any debts of her contracting.

Meshech Carter.
To those concerned.
Take NOTICE
THAT I intend to petition the
Assembly at their next sitting
for an act to divorce my wife Leah.
MESHECH CARTER.
Nelson county, September 9.

NOTICE is hereby given,
That on the 15th day of December
next, will be exposed to public
sale at the subscribers plantation,
about seven miles west of Lex-
ington, near Parker's mill, on
South Elkhorn,

About one hundred head
of valuable HORSES, consisting
of Geldings, Mares and Colts; a va-
luable covering horse and Jack-als
and several Mules, the property
of Ross & Carnel. Twelve months
credit will be given the purcha-
sers, giving bond with approved
security; the bonds to bear inter-
est the date if not discharged
within twenty days after they be-
come due. The sale will be ad-
journing from day to day until the
whole are sold off.

Thomas Carnel.
Lexington, October 31.
As there are many of the
partnership's stock missing, it is
humbly requested that every per-
son knowing of any of said stock
running at large, will be so good
as to give information to the sub-
scriber, on or before the day of sale.

T. C.
JOHN CROZIER & Co.
Have on hand a
Complete Assortment of
MERCHANDISE,
WHICH they will sell on the
lowest terms for Cash, Wheat,
Tobacco, Pork, Bacon, Hemp,
Bees Wax, Furs, and Peltry.
Lexington, November 1, 1763.

For sale for CASH,
A PAIR OF LARGE WELL
BROKE
OXEN;
In excellent order; apply to the
subscriber.

Eli Cleveland.
Fayette county, November 7. 17

Wanted
A good JOURNEYMAN
Tanner & Currier;
Also, An
Apprentice to the above bu-
siness.
W. STORY.
September 14.

William Porter,
At his TAN-YARD, one mile from
Frankfort,
Gives CASH for green and dry
HIDES. He wants
An APPRENTICE,
Between the age of 15 and 17 who
can come well recommended.
CASH will also be given for
green and dry HIDES, at H. M'LI-
VAIN'S Store in Lexington. 17

A TAN-YARD.

THE subscribers take this
method of informing the public,
that they are now erecting a TAN-
YARD in George-Town, where
they mean to carry on the Tanning
and Currying business in its va-
rious branches. They give Cash
or Leather for green and dry hides
—They will also take hides to tan
on the shares.
Wm. & Thos. Story.
Nov. 8, 1793.

Taken up by the subscri-
ber in Mason county, at his own
plantation, a bay Mare about ten
years old, thirteen hands high,
branded on the near shoulder thus
(8) and H on the buttock, off
hind foot white, and some saddle
spots, appraised to 6l.
William Brooks.

The subscriber has on hand a very
Elegant Assortment of Lady's
and Gentlemen's
HATS,

Which he is determined to
dispose of on the most reasonable
terms for cash.
He is also wanting an APPREN-
TICE to the Hattin'g business, that
can come well recommended.
Montgomery Bell.
October 18.

Taken up by the subscri-
ber, in Clarke county, upon the
waters of Flat Creek, a young
bay Mare, three years old, about
four feet seven inches and three
quarters high, branded on the near
shoulder W, her near hind foot is
white, and has a star in her
forehead, appraised to 6l.
Also, a two year old dark bay
Filly, four feet nine inches and a
quarter high, branded on the
near shoulder and buttock thus
U2, with a small star in her fore-
head, appraised to 6l. 10s.
Jeremiah Power.
October 24.

Taken up by the subscri-
ber, living in Clarke county, on
Howard's creek, a brown bay
horse, about 13 hands 3 inches
high, 3 years old, both hind feet
and the off fore foot white, a re-
markable scar on the near side of
the belly, and a star and large
snip, branded on the near buttock
(S), appraised to 6l. Also, a bay
mare 13 hands 3 inches high, sup-
posed to be 3 years old, has a star
in her forehead, and the off hind
foot white, branded on the near
shoulder and buttock (>) apprai-
sed to 6l.

George Moore.
August 10.

The subscriber is now erecting
Armed Sailing and Rowing
BOATS,
To go up and down the
Ohio river, between Pittsburgh
and Limestone, which will be used
as a convoy to other Boats; and
also to convey passengers, letters,
&c. to the places above mention-
ed; the above boats will be com-
pleted by the 15th of October.—
One of the above Boats will leave
Limestone every Monday morning
for Pittsburgh; Ladies and Gentle-
men desirous of taking a passage
in said Boats (on board of which
shall be genteel accommodations)
must apply to Mr. George Lewis
at Limestone and have their names
entered, who will receive any pro-
perty intended to be sent by this
conveyance.

Jacob Myers.
Pittsburgh, September 10, 1793.

Mr Brailford,
Please to inform the public
through the channel of your pa-
per, that I have, agreeable to law,
removed my Office from Lexing-
ton to Frankfort, where I shall
transact business during the session.
Baker Ewing, Reg. L. Off.
Nov. 1, 1793.

WANTED
To hire a
NEGRO MAN
SERVANT,
For House work.
William Murray.
Lexington, October 11.

Taken up by the subscriber
living on the head of the East fork
of Hickman creek, Fayette, a bay
mare four feet seven inches high,
8 or 9 years old, branded on the
neck supposed to be (AH) posted
and appraised to 8l.
Also a sorrel yearling horse colt,
blaze face, no brand perceivable;
appraised to 1l. 10s.
Hez. Harrison.
October 10, 1793.

STOLEN,
OUT of the stable of Stephen
Collins, on the night of the
26th instant, a dark bay HORSE,
5 years old, 14 hands and a half
high, shod before, a star in his fore-
head, paces, trots and canters well,
branded on the shoulder and buttock
6; Whoever delivers said horse
to the subscriber in Lexington shall
receive a reward of TEN DOL-
LARS, and all reasonable charges.
RICHARD W. DOWNING.
Lex. Oct. 28.

Strayed from Thomas Da-
vis's, on Hutton creek, two miles
from Bourbon Court-house, on the
18th of October, 1793, a likely
sorrel Horse, about fourteen and
a half high, eight years old,
branded on the near shoulder
thus W, has a large blaze in his
face spreading more over one nos-
tril than the other, long back,
straight rump, shod all round,
trots naturally, one of his hind
houghs split at his toe; whoever
takes up the said horse, and brings
him to Col. William Russell's on
North Elkhorn, or to William
Campbell on Gilbert's creek in
Lincoln county, shall have six dol-
lars reward, paid by

William Campbell.
For Sale for CASH,
A likely

NEGROE BOY,
between twelve & thirteen years
of age. Enquire of the Printer.